# Public Workshop On Planned Amendments to Regulation No. 1144



#### Mark A. Prettyman

Environmental Scientist Division of Air Quality

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Blue Skies Delaware; Clean Air for Life



#### Purpose of This Workshop

- To briefly <u>review</u> current requirements for stationary generators in Delaware.
- To <u>educate</u> the public and affected industry on the planned amendments to the stationary generator regulation.
- To hear comments and recommendations to aid in the development of the formal proposed amendments to the regulation.



#### **Outline**

- History of Regulation No. 1144
- Overview of Current Requirements
- Discussion of Planned Amendments
- Questions & Answers





### History of Regulation No. 1144

- Delaware's Emissions Inventory identified generators as large "ton per day" sources, and at the same time small "ton per year" sources.
- Typically operate when the health threat from ozone is at its worst (hot, sunny days...which coincide with high energy demands).
- Diesel generators emit air contaminants at much higher rates per megawatt-hour of power than larger units (up to 30 times more NOx than DE coal fired power plants).





#### History of Regulation No. 1144

Regulation Development Workgroup was formed in Fall 2003 to develop an initial draft of a regulation, which consisted of representatives from the organizations below.

American Lung Association of Delaware	Delaware Electric Cooperative	Delaware Public Service Commission
Conectiv	Delaware Farm Bureau	Delmarva Poultry Industry
Delaware Dept. of Corrections	Delaware Healthcare Association	MBNA America
Delaware Energy Office	Delaware Nature Society	University of Delaware Center for Energy and Environmental Policy





### History of Regulation No. 1144

- Goals of the workgroup included:
  - □ to clarify what constitutes an "emergency",
  - provide for emergency-only generators to operate as needed during conditions of emergency,
  - □ require use of "clean" generators for non-emergency power generation.
- Workgroup met 7 times over a 14 month period (11/03-12/04).
- Regulation No. 1144, "Control of Stationary Generator Emissions" became effective on January 11, 2006.



# Current Requirements of Regulation No. 1144

- Initial Notification
- Emissions Standards
- Fuel Sulfur Standards
- Operating Requirements
- Recordkeeping & Reporting



## Planned Amendments – Definitions

- Two new definitions:
  - "Demand Response"
  - □ "Demand Response Provider"
- Minor edits to two definitions:
  - "Biodiesel"
  - □"Owner"





- Removing language from two definitions:
  - "Emergency Generator"
  - "Stationary"
- Generally clearer to not incorporate any provisions into a definition which are a requirement or restriction.
- Language moved from the definition of "Stationary" to the Applicability section.





- Regulation currently references Nonroad standards for all new, emergency generators.
- Nonroad standards include Tier 4 standards, which require aftermarket controls to be installed by manufacturers.
- Aftermarket controls are not suitable for emergency engines, due to inadequate runtime and efficiency.





- EPA acknowledges this issue within New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for stationary engines.
  - Only requires Nonroad's Tier 2 or 3 standards for new, emergency engines.
  - □ Requires Tier 4 standards for new, non-emergency engines.
- Planned amendments will reference NSPS standards (Tier 2/3) for new, emergency generators.





- Tables within 3.2.2.1 and 3.2.2.2 (standards for new, distributed generators)
  - Inadvertent change in the "effective date" within heading of tables.
  - □ Reformatting of all Air Quality regulations in 2008 changed applicable date in header to January 1, 2008.
  - □ Amendment will correct dates to original effective date of January 11, 2006.



## Planned Amendments – Emissions Standards

- Table within 3.2.2.1
  - □ PM standard for new, distributed generators installed on or after 1/1/2012 to be amended.
  - Current PM standard is less stringent than equivalent federal requirement.
  - PM standard being lowered to equal federal standard for non-emergency diesel engines.





- Fuel sulfur content in diesel fuels being lowered to 15ppm, (down from current 500ppm requirement).
  - Only applies to future shipments of diesel fuel which are received, unless generator is subject to NSPS requirements for diesel engines.
  - Most likely already receiving 15ppm S diesel.





# Planned Amendments – Fuel Sulfur Standards

- Numerical sulfur content standards for natural gas and propane are being removed.
  - □ Hard for end user to show compliance.
  - □ End user has no say in sulfur content of these fuels.
- Natural gas and propane will instead be required to meet EPA or industry standards.
- All other gaseous fuels will still be subject to the 170ppmv total sulfur requirements.





- New reporting requirement for "demand response providers" (DRP).
  - □ Participation in demand response by generators can affect Delaware's air quality.
  - Imperative for the Department to understand when demand response events occur and details about generators' participation.
  - These details are not readily available from persons, groups, or organizations which participate in, offer, or contract with demand response.





- New reporting requirement for "demand response providers" (continued).
  - □ Detailed info on generator, owner, date of operation, reason for operation, capacity.
  - □ To be submitted by April 1 following a calendar year (i.e., 4/1/12 for 2011 data).
  - □ DRPs have resources & staff to record and prepare such reports, as opposed to generator owners.





- Clarify instances of "EPA" to mean "US EPA".
- Incorporate testing procedures/methods referenced in NSPS stationary engines as applicable testing methods.
- Incorporate industry standard for propane as applicable method for testing its sulfur content.



#### For More Information...

Visit the Regulation No. 1144 Website at:

http://www.awm.delaware.gov/Info/Regs/ Pages/AQMReg1144.aspx

Mark A. Prettyman

Phone: 302-739-9402

mark.prettyman@state.de.us

Delaware DNREC Division of Air Quality
655 S. Bay RD,
Suite 5N
Dover, DE 19901

